

During a required inspection or at any other time, If you find . . .	You must . . .
2. Equipment that is leaking liquid mercury	<p>c. If you use a mercury vacuum cleaner, the vacuum cleaner must be designed to prevent generation of airborne mercury; you must cap the ends of hoses after each use; and after vacuuming, you must wash down the area.</p> <p>d. Inspect all equipment in liquid mercury service in the surrounding area to identify the source of the liquid mercury within 1 hour from the time you detect the liquid mercury spill or accumulation.</p> <p>e. If you identify leaking equipment as the source of the spill or accumulation, contain the dripping mercury, stop the leak, and repair the leaking equipment as specified below.</p> <p>f. If you cannot identify the source of the liquid mercury spill or accumulation, re-inspect the area within 6 hours of the time you detected the liquid mercury spill or accumulation, or within 6 hours of the last inspection of the area.</p> <p>a. Contain the liquid mercury dripping from the leaking equipment by placing a container under the leak within 30 minutes from the time you identify the liquid mercury leak.</p> <p>b. The container must meet the requirement for open-top containers in Table 1 to this subpart.</p> <p>c. Make a first attempt at stopping the leak within 1 hour from the time you identify the liquid mercury leak.</p> <p>d. Stop the leak and repair the leaking equipment within 4 hours from the time you identify the liquid mercury leak.</p> <p>e. You can delay repair of equipment leaking liquid mercury if you either isolate the leaking equipment from the process so that it does not remain in mercury service; or determine that you cannot repair the leaking equipment without taking the cell off line, provided that you contain the dripping mercury at all times as described above, and take the cell off line as soon as practicable, but no later than 48 hours from the time you identify the leaking equipment. You cannot place the cell back into service until the leaking equipment is repaired.</p>
3. A decomposer or hydrogen system piping up to the hydrogen header that is leaking hydrogen and/or mercury vapor.	<p>a. Make a first attempt at stopping the leak within 1 hour from the time you identify the hydrogen and/or mercury vapor leak.</p> <p>b. Stop the leak and repair the leaking equipment within 4 hours from the time you identify the hydrogen and/or mercury vapor leak.</p> <p>c. You can delay repair of an equipment leaking hydrogen and/or mercury vapor if you isolate the leaking equipment or take the cell off line until you repair the leaking equipment.</p>
4. Equipment in the hydrogen system, from the start of the hydrogen header to the last control device, that is leaking hydrogen and/or mercury vapor.	<p>a. Make a first attempt at stopping the leak within 4 hours from the time you identify the hydrogen and/or mercury vapor leak.</p> <p>b. Stop the leak and repair the header within 24 hours from the time you identify the hydrogen and/or mercury vapor leak.</p> <p>c. You can delay repair of equipment leaking hydrogen and/or mercury vapor if you isolate the leaking equipment.</p>

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 63—WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS—REQUIREMENTS FOR MERCURY LIQUID COLLECTION

As stated in §63.8192, you must meet the work practice standards in the following table:

You must collect liquid mercury from . . .	At the following intervals	When collecting the mercury, you must meet these requirements

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1. Open-top containers.	a. At least once each 72 hours.	i. If you spill liquid mercury during collection or transport, you must take the action specified in Table 3 to this subpart for liquid mercury spills and accumulations.	ii. From the time that you collect liquid mercury into a temporary container until the time that you store the liquid mercury, you must keep it covered by an aqueous liquid.	iii. Within 4 hours from the time you collect the liquid mercury, you must transfer it from each temporary container to a storage container that meets the specifications in Table 1 to this subpart.
2. Vessels, low point drains, mercury knock-out pots, and other closed mercury collection points.	a. At least once each week.	See 1.a.i through iii above.		
3. All other equipment.	a. Whenever maintenance activities require the opening of the equipment.	See 1.a.i. through iii above.		

TABLE 5 TO SUBPART IIIII OF PART 63—REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF FLOOR-LEVEL MERCURY VAPOR MEASUREMENT AND CELL ROOM MONITORING PLANS

Your Floor-Level Mercury Vapor Measurement Plan required by §63.8192(d) and Cell Room Monitoring Plan required by §63.8192(g) must contain the elements listed in the following table:

You must specify in your plan . . .	Additional requirements
<b>Floor-Level Mercury Vapor Measurement Plan</b>	
1. Locations in the cell room where you will measure the level of mercury vapor.	The locations must be representative of the entire cell room floor area. At a minimum you must measure the level of mercury vapor above mercury-containing cell room equipment, as well as areas around the cells, decomposes, or other mercury-containing equipment.
2. Equipment or sampling and analytical methods that you will use to measure the level of mercury vapor.	If an instrument or other equipment is used, the plan must include manufacturer specifications and calibration procedures. The plan must also include a description of how you will ensure that the instrument will be calibrated and maintained according to manufacturer specifications.
3. Measurement frequency .....	Measurements must take place at least once each half day.
4. Number of measurements .....	At least three readings must be taken at each sample location and the average of these readings must be recorded.
5. A floor-level mercury concentration action level	The action level may not be higher than 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
<b>Cell Room Monitoring Plan</b>	
1. Details of your mercury monitoring system.	Include some pre-plan measurements to demonstrate the profile of mercury concentration in the cell room and how the selected sampling locations ensure conducted representativeness.  Include a description of how you will keep records or other means to demonstrate that the system is operating properly.  Include the background data used to establish your level.
2. How representative sampling will be conducted	
3. Quality assurance/quality control procedures for your mercury monitoring system.	
4. Your action level .....	